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cases is somewhat less than one to two. This is for the most part unobjectionable, for if the law is clear it may perhaps as well be illustrated by English as by American decisions. It would seem, however, questionable whether the student should not, on so important a point as the question of when possession passes in larceny when the transfer is under a mutual mistake (p. 206), where the law is not yet clear, have had his attention directed to the American decisions. So, the proposition that "a conviction could probably be obtained for an attempt to incite, or an attempt to conspire" (p. 75), makes no reference to either English or American decisions. So, in the question of the necessity of retreat in the case of homicide in self-defense (p. 95), where the American decisions are in decided conflict, there is no reference either to them or to the magazine articles on the point. In one instance a citation has been made of the decision of a lower court (p. 75, *People v. Gardner*, 73 Hun (N. Y.) 66), overlooking the fact that the case was reversed on appeal (*People v. Gardner*, 144 N. Y. 119).

Taking the work by the large, however, for what it is, an elementary treatise, it is good. The American cases that are cited are chosen with discrimination, the statements as to American law are accurate, and the additions to the text skilfully made.

H. A. B.

THE PRISONER AT THE BAR. By Arthur Train. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1906. pp. xiv, 349. 8vo.

In this book the author presents the workings of the machinery of criminal procedure in New York City. He handles, however, questions and conditions that are sufficiently general to make the book's appeal more than local. His experience as an assistant district attorney in New York County especially fits him for his task, and puts at his command a plentiful supply of interesting anecdotes, enabling him to drive home his points clearly and forcibly. The book is written in a popular style for the general public. Mr. Train has no pet theories to exploit, nor a thesis to prove: his aim, as he points out, is to give information on a subject about which the average man is curiously ignorant, and still more curiously unconscious of the extent of his ignorance. Some sane philosophizing and a reasonable amount of salutary criticism accompany his exposition, and serve to point out fairly the strongholds, the weaknesses, and the needed reforms in our present system of criminal procedure.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE UNDER THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION. By Thomas H. Calvert. Northport, N. Y.: Edward Thompson Company. 1907. pp. xiv, 380. 8vo.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF TAXATION BY SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS. By Charles H. Hamilton. Chicago: George I. Jones. 1907. pp. lxxxv, 937. 8vo.

POWERS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, CONGRESS, PRESIDENT AND COURTS, ACCORDING TO EVOLUTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL. By Masuji Miyakawa. Washington: The Wilkins-Sheiry Co. 1906. pp. xiv, 260.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. By Sir Courtenay Ilbert. Second edition. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. London and New York: Henry Frowde. 1907. pp. xxxii, 408. 8vo.

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LAND REVENUE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION IN BRITISH INDIA, with a Sketch of the Land Tenures. By B. H. Baden-Powell. Second edition, revised by T. W. Holderness. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press. 1907. pp. vi, 254. 12mo.

COMMENTARIES ON THE CONSTITUTION OF PENNSYLVANIA. By Thomas White. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson Co. 1907. pp. xxvii, 618. 8vo.

THE FEDERAL POWER OVER CARRIERS AND CORPORATIONS. By E. Parmelee Prentice. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1907. pp. xi, 244. 8vo.